

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

Published Every Thursday Morning,
Office at SACRAMENTO STREET, DUTCH FLAT.
All letters must be addressed to the Dutch Flat Enquirer.

TERMS:
For one year, (in advance) \$5 00
Six months, 3 00
Three months, 2 00
Single copies, 12
Unless express notice be given to the contrary, the paper will be continued after the time paid for has expired.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.
Business Letters or Communications should be addressed to THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.
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One square of ten lines, first insertion, \$3 00
Each subsequent insertion, 1 00
A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year or quarter.
All transient advertisements must be accompanied with the money.
No communication of a personal nature will be inserted unless paid for double the usual advertising rates.
Advertisements should be marked the number of insertions desired, otherwise they will be published till ordered out, and payment enforced.
PROFESSIONAL CARDS, inserted in the card column and containing five or less, will be charged as follows: Three months, \$3 00; Six months, \$5 00; Twelve months, \$8 00.
Circular Notices, calling attention to advertisements, or any enterprise to benefit individual interests, will be charged for at the rate of thirty cents per line.
Special Notices will be charged one-half more than regular advertisements.
Advertisements in order to appear these same week must be sent in by Tuesday afternoon.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted without charge.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS:
Justices of the Peace—R. B. Boust, and J. Brown.
Clerks—S. A. Miller and J. Keck.
Assessors—Nathan W. Blanchard, A. B. Gallatin, R. C. Harrison, Allen Towle, W. C. Rich and R. J. Erickson.
GENERAL DIRECTORY.
District Court, 11th Judicial District.—Hon. B. F. Myers, Judge. Meets at Auburn on the second Monday in January, April, and July, and the third Monday in October.
County Court, and Court of Sessions.—E. H. Van Lear, Judge. Meets on the fourth Monday in January and May, and the second Monday in September.
Private Court.—Meets on the fourth Monday in each month.
SUPERVISORS.
District No. 1.—Jas. R. Rogers, W. H. Patton, No. 2.—Michael Fannon.
POST OFFICES IN PLACER COUNTY.
Auburn — A. N. Gambell, P. M.
Cotton Creek — D. B. Good, " "
Dutch Flat — C. B. Plummer, " "
Dumans — T. Moreland, " "
Forest Hill — R. Parkhurst, " "
Gravelly Bar House — E. C. Foskett, " "
Gravelly Hill — S. N. Galvin, " "
Hillbottom — S. Brice, " "
Lincoln — John Harris, " "
Lishon — O. W. Hollenbeck, " "
Michigan Bluff — J. Washburn, " "
Nehalem — A. C. Neal, " "
Ophirville — D. Chote, " "
Rattlesnake — J. S. Beach, " "
Scotts Valley — J. M. Miner, " "
Virginia — J. B. Crocker, " "
Yankee Jim — Wm. Dicks, " "

Township Officers.
Business Cards.
E. B. BOST, Justice of the Peace, Township No. 4, Office at Sacramento street, Dutch Flat, Cal. oct 18-62
ELLIOTT AUBURN, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Collections promptly attended to. Office, at Dutch Flat Enquirer's office, Sacramento street, Dutch Flat, Cal. oct 18-62
S. A. MILLER, Constable, Township No. 4, and General Agent and Collector, Notes and accounts placed in his hands will receive prompt attention. Office on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat, Cal. oct 18-62
W. C. JONES, Practicing Physician. Will practice medicine in Dutch Flat and vicinity. Office next door to the Dutch Flat Water Co.'s Office, Dutch Flat, Cal. aug. 14, 1862-63
E. C. UREN, Practical Surveyor, will give his entire attention to surveying Ranches, Mining Claims and Town Lots. Office at the Old Corner, on Main street, Dutch Flat, Cal. oct 3, 1862-63
O. H. PETERSON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite the Bed Rock, Main street, Iowa Hill. 1-63
L. B. ARNOLD, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Main street, Iowa Hill. 1-63
JAMES ANDERSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, office in Judge Myers' building, next door to Temple Saloon, Auburn, California. 36-63
JO. HAMILTON, TOS. H. WILLIAMS District Attorney.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, AUBURN, CAL. March 6, 1862-63
W. & P. NICHOLLS, SACRAMENTO STREET, CALIFORNIA.
Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust. They also draw on SACRAMENTO & SAN FRANCISCO, FREE.
NEW YORK AND LONDON. ADVANCES Made on gold dust for coinage. 10-63
H. STUBBARD, J. M. HALL, C. ALLEN.
HALL & ALLEN, BANKERS, AUBURN, TOWN OF VALLEY AND DUTCH FLAT, Placer County, California.
Pay the highest price for Gold Dust. Make advances on Gold Dust consigned for Assay or Coinage. Attend to collections and remittances, and transact a General Banking Business. 1-63

THE RAILROAD BILL.

AN ACT

To authorize the County of Placer to loan its credit to the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, to the amount of \$100,000.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Whenever the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, by and through its Board of Directors and President shall make written application to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Placer at any regular or stated meeting of said Supervisors requesting said County of Placer, through its properly constituted authorities, to issue to said Railroad Company the bonds of said County in the total sum of \$100,000, it shall be lawful for said County to issue its bonds and dispose of them in the manner following and subject to the following conditions:

SEC. 2. Upon the receipt of said petition from said Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, the Board of Supervisors shall entertain the same, and in order to ascertain whether the people of said County are willing that its credit shall be loaned as desired by said Company, said Board of Supervisors shall, within sixty days after the receipt of said petition, order a special election to be held in said County at which shall be submitted the proposition of said loan to said Railroad Company, to be voted upon by the qualified voters of said County.

SEC. 3. The said election shall be fixed by said Board of Supervisors, for some day not less than thirty nor more than sixty days, from the time of making said order. Said Board shall cause a notice of said election to be published for the period of four weeks next before the day of said election in two or more newspapers published in said County, which notice shall specify the time and place of the election, and the proposition to be voted upon, and the places where the polls will be opened on said day for said election, which shall be the same as the precincts fixed for said purpose at the last preceding general election. They shall also appoint Judges of said election, and a clerk, and cause notice thereof to be given as in other elections authorized by law. No compensation shall be allowed to any judge, clerk, or inspector acting at said election.

SEC. 4. Upon the day fixed by said order, the said election shall be held. Each of the electors voting at said election, shall have written or printed upon his ballot the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," or the words "Railroad Loan, No." Said election shall be conducted and the returns therefrom made out in the manner prescribed by law at general elections. On the fifteenth day after the day of holding said election, the Board of Supervisors shall meet and canvass said returns, and declare the result.

SEC. 5. In addition to the moneys arising from the Railroad Tax assessed, the County Treasurer shall also place in said Fund all moneys derived from the sale of the bonds of said Railroad Company, for interest or principal upon the bonds of said company held by said County; and said money shall be paid by the Board of Supervisors for the payment of interest on said County Bonds in like manner as the money raised by the sale of the bonds of said Company, paid into said Fund by the said Railroad Company shall equal the amount of interest to fall due upon the said County Bonds for the ensuing year, no Railroad Tax shall be levied by said Board.

SEC. 6. At the expiration of five years from the time of issuing said County bonds the said Board of Supervisors shall provide a Sinking Fund for the purpose of securing the payment of the principal of said bonds at their maturity; and for this purpose they shall impose such special tax as they may deem proper upon the property of said County, to be levied together with all the moneys received from said Railroad Company not applied to payment of interest shall be applied toward the redemption of said bonds in such manner as said Board may deem most expedient for the interests of said County.

SEC. 7. The interest accruing upon the Railroad Bonds given by the Company to the County during the period of three years from the date of said bonds, shall not until the expiration of said three years be required to be paid in money to the County, nor shall any proceedings for its enforcement be taken within said period by the County.

SEC. 8. At the time within the said period of three years when the interest upon the bonds given by the Railroad Company to the County shall fall due, the Railroad Company shall issue a number of shares of full paid stock of said company equal in value, at par to the amount of said interest, and shall deposit said stock with the Treasurer of said County for his disbursement as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 9. Upon the presentation and delivery to said Board of Supervisors of one or more shares of the Railroad Tax Receipts mentioned in Section eleven, by any holder of the same, showing the assignors, of one hundred dollars of the Railroad Tax here provided for, the said Treasurer shall deliver to such person one share of the full paid stock deposited with him by said company, and said person shall be the owner thereof. Said tax receipts shall be transferable by indorsement and may be presented for exchange by any indorsee, or if indorsed in blank by the bearer of the same. The Treasurer shall exchange full paid stock for said tax receipts, and shall issue full paid stock for each one hundred dollars of tax receipts so far as said tax receipts shall be presented for exchange. If any holder shall present to the Treasurer receipts amounting to more than one hundred dollars but not amounting to the aggregate of an even number of hundreds of dollars, he shall receive full paid stock for the even hundreds, and a receipt signed by him for the fractional sum. Such receipts shall be transferable and exchangeable for stock in the same manner as the Railroad Tax Receipts.

SEC. 10. So soon as the Tax Collector shall have made his return in each year, the County Treasurer shall estimate whether the amount of the Railroad Tax collected for which Railroad Tax receipts have been given exceeds the par value of the full paid stock which has been deposited with him by the Railroad Company; and in the event that there be such excess, he shall notify said Railroad Company of the fact and the amount of said excess, and said Railroad Company shall immediately issue and deposit with said Treasurer sufficient additional full paid stock to meet said excess.

SEC. 11. The County Treasurer shall receipt for said Bonds and Coupons of one or more shares of the Railroad Tax Receipts, and shall preserve all receipts received by him in exchange for stock, as his vouchers for said exchange, and shall at the same time of receiving such receipts write "Cancelled" on the face of each, and shall in a book kept for that purpose keep an account of the stock received and the tax receipts exchanged for stock.

SEC. 12. At the end of three years from the time of issuing said bonds, provided for in this Act, the County Treasurer shall credit the Railroad Company upon the interest due, or to become due, upon its said bonds, with the full amount of stock which during said period has been exchanged to said Railroad Tax receipts, less an amount equal to the sums allowed and paid to said Tax Collectors and Treasurer for the collection and disbursements of said Railroad taxes, and shall return to said Company the coupons for the interest thus paid and any shares of stock, which may be in his hands unexchanged. If the interest upon said railroad bonds up to said date shall not have been fully paid by the exchange of stock as aforesaid, the balance shall be immediately due from said Company to the County and shall be paid in cash, and its payment may be enforced by the foreclosure of the mortgage given by said company.

SEC. 13. The Board of Supervisors shall not

issue the bonds of the County, as provided for in this act, nor any portion of the same until at least twelve continuous miles of the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad, commencing at or near Colusa and extending on the line of said road, toward the town of Auburn, has been completed and is in running order, and at least one train of passenger cars shall be daily passing over the same; provided, that no portion of the bonds which may be issued by the County of Placer, under the provisions of this act, nor any portion of the proceeds of said bonds, shall be applied to the payment of the cost of constructing the said first twelve miles of said road, or to the payment of any debts contracted by said company for the purpose of constructing the same; but said bonds and their proceeds shall be used by said company solely and exclusively in the construction of said Railroad from the upper or eastern end of the first division of twelve miles along the line of survey in the direction of the town of Auburn and Illinoistown.

SEC. 24. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

"Flax Cotton"—A Sad Story.

There is, or was until recently, a tall, handsome man confined in a lunatic asylum at Capetown. He used to sit mournfully for days and weeks in a corner of his lone room, little given to talk and less to physical exercise. Now and then, however, he broke out into a sudden blaze of excitement, repeating incoherent sentences in which the only word "flax cotton" was distinctly audible. The unhappy man's name was Chevalier Clausen. By birth a Dane, and a man of high scientific education, he gave himself up early to the study of practical chemistry, particularly those branches connected with the manufacture of textile fabrics. After years of labor and many experiments he came to the conclusion that the fiber of flax, if rightly manipulated, is superior to cotton for all purposes in which the latter is employed, and therefore ought to supersede it, as well on this account as being an indigenous plant, for the supply of which Europe might require independence of foreign sources. Clausen's experiments were well received at his own country, and his king gave him the title of Chevalier, but, unfortunately in little other substantial encouragement. The inventor then went to France, married to a young French lady, was presented at Court, but again got little else but promises of future reward for the years of labor devoted to the one great object he had in hand. Somewhat weary of his work, and scarcely pressed by poverty, Chevalier Clausen next came to this country, arriving just a time for the International Exhibition of 1851. He displayed in the Hyde Park Palace some beautiful articles made of flax cotton, and set all the world in raptures about the new invention, the more so as he freely explained the secret of the process for converting the flax straw into a material equal in all, and superior in some respects to the cotton fabric. The manipulation was simple enough, according to Clausen's showing. The flax, cut into small pieces by machinery was left for a short while to the combined action of alkaline solvents and of carbonated alkalies and acids, which converted the fibre into a material very similar to cotton, and fit even to some extent to be spun with cotton machinery. The English manufacturers to whom the process was explained were delighted; nevertheless, they refused with many thanks to the Chevalier's offer to work his invention. It was found that flax cotton could not be profitably spun without making various alterations in the existing machinery, and to this the Lancashire mill owners objected, saying, "Why should we trouble ourselves about the new material as long as we have got cotton in abundance?" With something of a prophetic vein, M. Clausen remonstrated, arguing that the sup'ry was not at all to be depended upon, that besides it would be better and cheaper, in the long run to make European hands feed European mills, by the aid of perfected steam agencies, than to leave the task to the rude manual labor of unwilling bondsmen. It was the voice of the preacher in the desert; Lancashire listened not; and when the Hyde Park show was over, brought him back to this country, shutting him up in a lunatic asylum at Capetown. Here the story of flax cotton ends, the inventor in a madhouse and Lancashire without food for her mills and her people.—London Spectator.

VACCINATION OF NEW BORN INFANTS.—M. E. Barthélemy, at a recent meeting of the Société Médicale des Hôpitaux de Paris, a memoir on the vaccination of new-born children. The question to be discussed was, "Is it proper to vaccinate infants a few days after birth?" The question is not new. It is one of the practical questions which have been the subject of much discussion. It is, in fact, considered at length in the classical works which treat of that subject, and particularly in the works of M. Bousquet. According to this writer, one could not vaccinate too soon. However, this rule, with him, is obligatory only during an epidemic. Beyond this, says he, there is no inconvenience to postpone the vaccination until the second or third month, statistics showing that the small pox is very rare before the sixth month. He considers three months as the best time for vaccination. It is the practice most generally adopted. However, the peculiar conditions, which have been exposed, more than anywhere else, to contract variola, has induced some physicians to modify, in this respect, the general practice, and to vaccinate these children the first few days after birth. These early vaccinations have produced, in some children, accidents more or less serious, and in some cases even fatal.—American Medical Times.

One of the newspapers inquires, with much seeming innocence, if it is any harm for young ladies to sit in the "lapse of ages." Some body answers that it probably depends upon the kind of age selected—those from eighteen to twenty-five being rather hazardous.

Two Irishmen were in prison; one for stealing a cow, the other for stealing a watch. "Mike," said the constable one day, "what o'clock is it?" "Oh, I haven't my watch handy, but I think it is about milking time." Pat felt cowed.

Our Mint, its Rules, Charges and Operations.

In the columns of a contemporary we observe some exceedingly interesting statistics of mint matters for many years past, from which we glean the facts that the legal limit of wastage was \$307,766 99 for the three years ending April, 1857, while the actual loss was \$266,313 86, exceeding the limit some sixty thousand dollars. During the four years of Mr. Hempstead's Superintendency, the legal limit was \$235,386 39; while the actual loss was only \$1,520 35 being some \$230,000 less than the limit, and, in fact, a little under two per cent. of the amount allowed by law to be wasted. The wastage of the Philadelphia mint is twenty-two per cent, against two per cent, wasted by our branch mint. The total expenditures for three years under Messrs. Birisall & Lott, amounted to the large sum of \$1,019,275 39. Under Mr. Hempstead, the total expenditures for four years were but \$1,150,648 14; while the difference between the last year of Judge Lott and the last year of Mr. Hempstead was upward of \$100,000 in favor of the latter. On retiring from the Superintendency, Mr. Hempstead left an unexpired balance of appropriation due the mint of upwards of \$86,000. This certainly is a capital showing for our mint, and speaks well for Mr. Hempstead's Superintendency. Under Mr. Stevens, the present Superintendent, we have no doubt everything will work in an equally satisfactory manner.

For parting silver from gold when gold is below 300 1000ths, fine 3cts per oz. from 300 1000ths to 750 1000 7cts " " 750 1000ths to 950 1000 14cts " "

DEPOSITS SILVER BULLION—PURCHASES.
\$1.21 per standard ounce 1 per ct. on gross value of gold contained for coinage.
Refining charges (only where gold is contained) proportion of gold 1 to 300, 3cts per oz. gross weight 801 to 500, 7cts. per oz. gross weight.

DEPOSITS FOR FINE BARS.
\$1 16-1/11ths cents per standard ounce, 1 per cent gross value of silver for making bars; also when gold is contained 1 per cent on gross value of gold for coining. Refining charges as in purchases.

BAIS SOLD FROM REFINERY.
\$1 21cts. per standard oz. 1 per ct. gross value to be added for making bars.
DEPOSITS FOR DOLLARS.
\$1 16-1/11ths cents per standard oz. 1 per ct. gross value of deposit for making bars.

In regard to the deposits of *Washoe silver*, the rule will hereafter be, that the value of gold contained in the same will be paid in gold coin, and the value of silver in silver coin. The value of the silver will be calculated at \$1.21 per standard oz., and is exempted from the refining charges, unless deposited for silver dollars, in which case a charge of 1 per cent, will be made additional. Bullion of the above denomination will be entered on the gold and silver register, as most congruous with the physical aspects of the material, but in the warrant it must be marked that so much is to be paid in gold and so much in silver, according to the contents reported by the assayer. The above rules, and charges were promulgated on July 10th, by Superintendent Robert J. Stevens.

U. S. BRANCH MINT, Nov. 6th, 1861.

On and after the 15th inst., a charge varying in accordance with the character of the deposit, from half a cent to three cents per oz., gross, in addition to the general rates, and by imposed on all bullion deposited for coinage or manufacture, which will require toughening or extra refining to render it suitable for mint purposes.

ROBT. J. STEVENS, Superintendent.

The Empress Eugénie's bonnet is thus described by a writer in St. James' Magazine. Luxurious, and yet elegant splendor, most refined judgment and a poetic temperament are here revealed. The doors are made of ivory, inlaid with gold, the furniture of rosewood of graceful shape, and inlaid with gold, mirrors and ivory, the sofas and chairs are covered with pale red silk; the walls hung with dark paper, and the ceiling is an elegant fresco. A magnificent Syrian carpet voluptuously deadens the sound of footsteps. Around hang the most beautiful paintings of the old masters, borrowed from the Louvre Gallery and Versailles, as well as two family portraits in oil, overshadowed by palms, odonodora, and camellias. The window ledges are constantly adorned with fresh flowers; on the writing desk lie splendid portfolios, and books bound in tortoise shell inlaid with gold. Nothing is wanting which a sense of complete luxury can desire; not even the toning of the light. The red silk curtains, heavily edged with black velvet, throw a subdued hue over every object, and any one who enters the room may imagine that he is inhaling poetry.

DANIEL WEBSTER ON FREE DISCUSSION.—Important as I deem it to discuss, on all proper occasions, the policy of the measures at present pursued, it is still more important to maintain the right of such discussion in its full and just extent. Sentiments lately sprung up, and now growing popular, render it necessary to be explicit on this point. It is the ancient and constitutional right of the people to canvass public measures and the merits of public men. It is a homestead privilege, a fire-side privilege. It has been enjoyed in every house, cottage and cabin in the nation. It is not to be drawn into controversy. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air and walking the earth. Belonging to private life as a right, it belongs to public life as a duty; and it is the last duty those whose representative I am shall find me to abandon. This high constitutional privilege I shall defend and exercise within this House, and in all places—in time of war, in time of peace, and at all times. Living, I will assert it; dying, I will assert it; and should I leave no other legacy to my children, by the blessing of God I will leave them the inheritance of free principles, and the example of a manly, independent, and constitutional defense of them.

A SERVANT in said was sent across the street for a barometer one rainy day, but in returning she fell down and broke it. She began to lament over the accident, when a gentleman passing by stopped and said—"O, never cry for that, my pretty girl—it is a thing to be expected of course for the barometer to fall in bad weather."

A FEMALE writer says: "Nothing looks worse on a lady than 'damned stockings.' Allow us to observe that stockings that need darning, look much worse than 'damned' ones."

A Ghost Story.

In all ages persons of weak intellect have believed in apparitions; yet we may confidently affirm that stories of ghosts are mistakes, or impositions, and that they may always be detected by a proper exercise of the mental faculty. In all relations of this kind there is manifestly an endeavor to make the events as supernatural as possible, to prevent the suspicion of trick, and to silence all objections which might be made to their credibility. In compliance with this custom we will recount a ghost story, which seems to possess all the requisites.

At a town in the West of England twenty-four persons were accustomed to assemble once a week, to drink, smoke tobacco, and talk politics. Like the Academy of Reubens, at Antwerp, each member had his peculiar chair, and the president's was more elevated than the rest. As one of the members, had been in a dying state for some time, his chair, while he was absent, remained vacant.

When the club met on the usual night, inquiries were naturally made after their associate. As he lived in the adjoining house, a particular friend went to inquire after him, and returned with the melancholy intelligence that he could not survive the night. This threw a gloom on the company, and all efforts to turn the conversation from the said subject before them were ineffectual. About midnight the door opened, and the form, in white, of the dead man, walked into the room, and took his seat in his accustomed chair. There he remained in silence, and in silence was he gazed at.

The apparition continued a sufficient time in the chair to assure all who were present of the reality of the vision. At length he arose, and stalked towards the door, which he opened as if living; went out, and shut the door after him. After a pause, some one, at last, had the resolution to say: "If only one of us had seen this he would not have been believed; but it is impossible so many of us can have been deceived." The company, by degrees, recovered their speech, and the whole conversation, as may be imagined, was upon the dreadful object which had engaged their attention. They broke up and returned home. In the morning inquiry was made after their sick friend. It was answered by an account of his death, which happened nearly about the time of his appearance in the club-room; there could be little doubt before; but now, nothing could be more certain than the reality of the apparition which had been simultaneously seen by so many persons. It is unnecessary to say that such a story spread over the country, and found credit even from infidels; for in this case all reasoning became superfluous, when opposed to a plain fact, attested by three-and-twenty witnesses. To assert the doctrine of the fixed laws of nature was ridiculous, when there were so many people of credit to prove that they might be unfixed. Years rolled on, and the story was almost forgotten.

One of the club was an apothecary. In the course of his practice he was called to an old woman, whose business it was to attend sick persons. She told him she could leave the world with a quiet conscience, but for one thing, which lay upon her mind. "Do you remember Mr. —, whose ghost had been so much talked of? I was his nurse. On the night of his death I left his room for something I wanted. I am sure I had not been absent long; but on my return I found the bed without my patient! He was delicious, and I feared that he had thrown himself out of the window. I was so frightened that I had no power to stir; but after some time, to my great astonishment, he entered the room, shivering, and his teeth chattering, laid himself down on the bed, and died! Considering my negligence the cause of his death, I kept this a secret, for fear of what might be done to me. Though I could have contradicted all the story of the ghost, I dared not do it. I know, by what had happened, that it was he himself who had been in the club-room (perhaps recollecting it was the night of meeting); but I hope God, and the poor gentleman's friends, will forgive me, and I shall die contented."

GEOLOGISTS GALORE.—We are becoming a community of geologists. Every man you meet has specimens of silver or copper ore concealed in his clothing, and discusses learnedly about "indications," "strata," "amalgams," "sulphurets," etc. Two well known geniuses met a few days ago on Montgomery street, San Francisco, and extending hands, opened conversation somewhat after this fashion: "Smith, what are you in?" "I'm in the Pulminia. Very rich." "Bah! not half so rich as the Comprador. We have the most astonishing indications." "Indications be d—d! We've got the thing itself. Talk low. Come over here and I'll show you something, Smith, I'll make your eyes water."

They retire into a corridor and Brown dives into his coat tail pockets, coming up with a fragment of rock that looks like a burnt fire brick. "There, Smith, just look at that. The Compradorites have had it tested and it yields (but you mustn't tell a soul)—it yields three thousand four hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty-three and three-quarter cents to the ton!" Smith is amazed; examines the specimen carefully, and then more thoroughly satisfies himself draws a magnifying glass from his pocket and goes one eye all over the rock. Brown intimates that the Company is about to be incorporated with \$75,000,000 capital, and that Smith can have a show as one of the incorporators if he is willing to come down with a few "seeds" for the purpose of more thoroughly opening the mine.

Smith goes one eye again on the specimen, examining it minutely through his microscopic glass. "Brown, you're certain about the assay, are you?" "Oh, yes." "No humbug, eh?" "Oh, yes. You know I wouldn't play 'corner' on you?" "I suppose not." "Of course not. An old friend like you, you know—honor bright's the word." "How much cash down—eh, Brown?" "Well, seeing it's your, say a couple of hundred."

Smith again examines the rock with a scientific air, and says he "can't see it," but would like to swap off a few hundred shares in the Pulminia in the Comprador; it's immaterial to him, but he'd prefer the cash. Brown can't see that, so the geologists separate. And this is an every day scene on Montgomery street.

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When the club met on the usual night, inquiries were naturally made after their associate. As he lived in the adjoining house, a particular friend went to inquire after him, and returned with the melancholy intelligence that he could not survive the night. This threw a gloom on the company, and all efforts to turn the conversation from the said subject before them were ineffectual. About midnight the door opened, and the form, in white, of the dead man, walked into the room, and took his seat in his accustomed chair. There he remained in silence, and in silence was he gazed at.

The apparition continued a sufficient time in the chair to assure all who were present of the reality of the vision. At length he arose, and stalked towards the door, which he opened as if living; went out, and shut the door after him. After a pause, some one, at last, had the resolution to say: "If only one of us had seen this he would not have been believed; but it is impossible so many of us can have been deceived." The company, by degrees, recovered their speech, and the whole conversation, as may be imagined, was upon the dreadful object which had engaged their attention. They broke up and returned home. In the morning inquiry was made after their sick friend. It was answered by an account of his death, which happened nearly about the time of his appearance in the club-room; there could be little doubt before; but now, nothing could be more certain than the reality of the apparition which had been simultaneously seen by so many persons. It is unnecessary to say that such a story spread over the country, and found credit even from infidels; for in this case all reasoning became superfluous, when opposed to a plain fact, attested by three-and-twenty witnesses. To assert the doctrine of the fixed laws of nature was ridiculous, when there were so many people of credit to prove that they might be unfixed. Years rolled on, and the story was almost forgotten.

One of the club was an apothecary. In the course of his practice he was called to an old woman, whose business it was to attend sick persons. She told him she could leave the world with a quiet conscience, but for one thing, which lay upon her mind. "Do you remember Mr. —, whose ghost had been so much talked of? I was his nurse. On the night of his death I left his room for something I wanted. I am sure I had not been absent long; but on my return I found the bed without my patient! He was delicious, and I feared that he had thrown himself out of the window. I was so frightened that I had no power to stir; but after some time, to my great astonishment, he entered the room, shivering, and his teeth chattering, laid himself down on the bed, and died! Considering my negligence the cause of his death, I kept this a secret, for fear of what might be done to me. Though I could have contradicted all the story of the ghost, I dared not do it. I know, by what had happened, that it was he himself who had been in the club-room (perhaps recollecting it was the night of meeting); but I hope God, and the poor gentleman's friends, will forgive me, and I shall die contented."

GEOLOGISTS GALORE.—We are becoming a community of geologists. Every man you meet has specimens of silver or copper ore concealed in his clothing, and discusses learnedly about "indications," "strata," "amalgams," "sulphurets," etc. Two well known geniuses met a few days ago on Montgomery street, San Francisco, and extending hands, opened conversation somewhat after this fashion: "Smith, what are you in?" "I'm in the Pulminia. Very rich." "Bah! not half so rich as the Comprador. We have the most astonishing indications." "Indications be d—d! We've got the thing itself. Talk low. Come over here and I'll show you something, Smith, I'll make your eyes water."

They retire into a corridor and Brown dives into his coat tail pockets, coming up with a fragment of rock that looks like a burnt fire brick. "There, Smith, just look at that. The Compradorites have had it tested and it yields (but you mustn't tell a soul)—it yields three thousand four hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty-three and three-quarter cents to the ton!" Smith is amazed; examines the specimen carefully, and then more thoroughly satisfies himself draws a magnifying glass from his pocket and goes one eye all over the rock. Brown intimates that the Company is about to be incorporated with \$75,000,000 capital, and that Smith can have a show as one of the incorporators if he is willing to come down with a few "seeds" for the purpose of more thoroughly opening the mine.

Smith goes one eye again on the specimen, examining it minutely through his microscopic glass. "Brown, you're certain about the assay, are you?" "Oh, yes." "No humbug, eh?" "Oh, yes. You know I wouldn't play 'corner' on you?" "I suppose not." "Of course not. An old friend like you, you know—honor bright's the word." "How much cash down—eh, Brown?" "Well, seeing it's your, say a couple of hundred."

Smith again examines the rock with a scientific air, and says he "can't see it," but would like to swap off a few hundred shares in the Pulminia in the Comprador; it's immaterial to him, but he'd prefer the cash. Brown can't see that, so the geologists separate. And this is an every day scene on Montgomery street.

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

THURSDAY, : DEC. 11, 1862.

AGENCIES.

THESE are our authorized agents for San Francisco, through whom all business connected with this paper is to be transacted. The office is well stocked with newspaper and job materials and has one of Ruggles' largest size Power Presses. Possession given on the 16th of May. For further particulars apply by letter, or otherwise to E. B. BOUST.

Dutch Flat, Nov. 20, 1862.-if

FOR SALE, OR LEASE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, DESIROUS OF ENGAGING in other business offers the ENQUIRER printing establishment for sale at a low figure. The office is well stocked with newspaper and job materials and has one of Ruggles' largest size Power Presses. Possession given on the 16th of May. For further particulars apply by letter, or otherwise to E. B. BOUST.

President's Message.

It has been a custom with the public press from the beginning of governments to give such notice of, and comments upon the state papers of different governments as they might see would aid the public mind in the proper digestion and correct conception of the measures and views emanated by rulers in their communications to Legislatures of the countries in which they were called to guard the interests of the different peoples. This has been done heretofore, we believe, freely and honestly, and in many instances, redounded to the welfare of those communities by acting as a restraint upon the heading course attempted by rulers; in others by encouraging and upholding generous and equitable measures sought to be enacted for the good of the governed. Whenever, however, the press has heretofore indulged in any strictures, it has been favored, especially in this country, by documents emanating from the Executive of a high, bold and independent character, something in which there was an expression of an idea, an advocacy of a measure, an attempted review of the condition and future prospects of the country; such as men of mind, talent and energy would propose after due and considerate deliberation. But we are sorry to say, in the present case, that nothing of the sort presents itself in the last message of Mr. Lincoln to the American people. Notwithstanding he stands at the helm of the "ship of State" when she is on one of the most dangerous voyages ever known, the President has nothing to say of the immense experiments attempted, or the superhuman efforts displayed by the citizens to safely moor her in safety. In short, he has not a word of praise for the brave heroes that have fallen while nobly battling for the free institutions of their country, nor a single sentence of sympathy for those dear ones who have been bereft of their natural and loved protectors. He tells nothing, in detail, of the expenses of our government, nor of the prospects—if any—of a settlement of the difficulties that afflict us. He commences by telling us that it "has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace," he has no doubt but He will make every right thing in time to come. Immense idea! A most statesmanlike and sage prediction! And shows that he can see as far into a millstone as any other man. He attempts to argue the practicability of his emancipation proclamation, and commences by telling the people that "one generation passeth away and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever." That is something. Taking this rare state paper all in all, it amounts to nothing, and will be hawked, sifted, and ridiculed by the press of every civilized nation on the globe. He appears so thoroughly imbued with his one-idea of emancipation policy that he cannot consider anything else. The message is a weak, leaky document, one fit to emanate from the brain of an imbecile, and not from the head of a ruler of a brave, free and intelligent people.

SHOULD HAVE GOT MORE.—An individual by the name of Talbot, somewhat notorious for his "dare-devil" and "lifting" propensities, made a reconnaissance in this town on Saturday evening last. He was trying one of his tricks, which he claims as a master piece, viz: to use "pursuasion" in the shape of a six-shooter for the purpose of convincing Mr. Glasscock that the cash in sight did not belong to him and with the air of a "perfect gentleman," ordered him to "drop dat kale," whereupon Mr. G. sprang forward, at the same instant dealing him a blow that felled him senseless upon the floor, took his pistol from him and gave him a sound drubbing. It would be an act of mercy to have such scamps put out of harm's way. He and his "pal," left in the Auburn stage that night. Look out for him, he's on the "hunt."

THE SOIRÉE given by Mr. Shoemaker at the Blue Cut Hotel, on Wednesday evening of last week, was as pleasant and sociable a gathering as it has been our good fortune to witness this many-a-day. The elite turned out in large numbers, completely crowding the hall. They all appeared anxious to make the best use of their time, (as such occasions are not common here,) and kept the musicians "humming" to satisfy them. The party passed off pleasantly, every one present enjoying it to their heart's content. We understand that Mr. Shoemaker intends to give a grand ball shortly, of which due notice will be given.

MINING.—Some idea can be formed of the extent to which mining is carried on in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, by the amount of iron pipe manufactured by three firms, in this town, for hydraulic purposes; and this pipe, be it remembered, lasts for several years. Last year there was made upwards of 15,000 feet—or three miles of this pipe; and this year's manufacture will exceed that of last. A portion of this pipe is used for extensions, while the great bulk is for new claims opened within the last twelve months.

DIRECTORY.—Next week we commence the publication of a Business Directory of the town of Dutch Flat, which will be a ready reference to persons abroad desiring such information. It will contain no reference to firms which we cannot recommend.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—One day last week a man by the name of Thos Jones, while working in a cut in the Buckeye mining claim, was severely but not fatally injured by a large boulder falling upon him. He was immediately cared for, and at last accounts was doing well.

"JAY SCHMIDT" reached us late for this issue but shall have a place in our next. Your articles continue spicy and attractive. You have a fine field for operation.

"SAW MILL PETER" is rich; too late for this week—will appear next week.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUTCH FLAT, Dec. 10, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—In my last I did not mention the water facilities in the vicinity of Michigan Bluff, which, though the diggings are quite extensive, are not sufficient to supply the demand. The main supply is brought in by ditch and flume-supplying not to exceed 3,000 inches. You may add, during the rainy season, upwards of twice that amount, collected through the agency of small reservoirs, etc.; but, taking the entire supply, it is not sufficient to successfully work these mines to their full extent.

From this place I started for Bath, a small mining camp, some three or four miles from the Bluff. The country through this section, is very broken; and if geology be correct, must be immensely rich with the precious metal. I found here one hole of fair proportions, and one more called by Mr. Kidd. Mr. Kidd informed me that the mines in this vicinity were quite extensive and paid well. There were seventy-five operators constantly employed. The diggings here are drift and Cañon, consequently affording work for the greater number of residents the year round. They obtain their supply of water from the Todd's Valley ditch, and use about 3,000 inches. They say that twice that amount of water would be advantageously used if it were to be had. Water seems to be the great obstacle over this entire divide. I have not visited one camp where the supply of water has exceeded one-half the demand. The inhabitants of this place number about 250, all told; eighteen families with a due proportion of matrimonial fruit, in accordance with scripture mandates. After receiving all the information possible for so short a stop, I took up my line of march for Forest Hill, where I arrived about sun-down. I stopped at the first hotel at the upper end of town, known as the "Forest Shade," kept by Dennis Hyland. This commodious house being situated at the edge of town and having attached, a large barn and sheds, and besides, the landlord being one of those clever chaps so universally admired, the teamsters, (and they are not few,) all make this their regular stopping place. Mr. Hyland has also a fine large dance hall in a separate building, but connected to the hotel; and about three hundred yards distant from his hotel stands a fine Catholic church, erected by the members of that persuasion. Forest Hill proper, is quite a town. Here, also, is a building occupied during the week to educate the young, while on Sundays it is devoted to religious exercises by the various creeds, but more especially the Methodist. There are many stores, hotels, saloons, etc., all apparently active, which gives the town a lively appearance. I noticed some six or seven substantial brick buildings, one of which was occupied by Messrs. Krause & Levin as a variety, book, newspaper and periodical store, billiard saloon, etc., and they also have an extensive German and English Circulating Library. These gentlemen appear to be doing the most extensive and satisfactory business of any firm in the town. The second story of this building is occupied as an armory by the Forest Hill Guards; the Old Fellow's Hall, law offices, etc. A. J. Angel keeps one of the best saloons in town. He has two billiard tables and a largely stocked and well arranged bar, keeping nothing but of the very best. Travelers visiting Forest Hill should not fail to give Mr. Angel a call; and if you want a horse, back or buggy ride he is the man to go to, as he owns both livery stables and, as he is not slow himself keeps nothing short of 2.40 cost. Here, as is the case in nearly every mountain town in the State, they support a brewery of no ordinary dimensions, furnishing the surrounding camps with this excellent summer beverage, which accounts for the milk in the Cocoanut.

Mining in this vicinity is lucrative. There are very many extensive and rich paying claims. I did not learn the average product per day, but should infer it reached from \$5 to \$6 per day. The main feature, and one that should be strengthened and upheld by that community, to whose interests it is wholly devoted, and by and through whose influence the virtues and prosperities of those mostly interested are enhanced, is the printing press. The citizens of Forest Hill have a reason to feel proud because of the *Courier* being published there. A weekly newspaper, a defender of their rights and interests, forms no unimportant part of a growing community like the one referred to; indeed, it is a blessing too little appreciated by those who need its services most. AGESILAEUS.

CALIFORNIA MONTHLIES.—The San Francisco Medical Press, for October, has but just reached us; however, it is "better late than never." This is a very useful work for families as well as Medical practitioners. Since the demise of Dr. Cooper the Press is under the editorial charge of L. C. Lane, A. M., M. D.

NORTH PACIFIC REVIEW.—The December number of this inestimable work is now before us. It is completely filled with interesting articles, the majority of which are original. It contains, also, an excellent lithographic likeness of his Excellency, Leland Stanford. The Review is published in San Francisco by Greeley, Delgleish & Warren, at \$5 per annum or 50 cts. per copy delivered by the carriers. We consider this the cheapest work published on the Pacific coast.

THE HESPERIAN for December contains its usual amount of interest. It has undergone an editorial change with much improvement.

THE WEATHER.—Last Tuesday morning we had every indication of a settled rain storm. A smile of satisfaction greeted us at every turn. But alas! this happiness was, as it were, but momentary. It continued to shower for about twenty-four hours, just enough rain falling to lay the dust, with a soft of I want to rain but can't appearance. If we don't get rain soon times will be much harder upon all classes in the mountain districts than has ever been experienced in this State.

THE rates of passage asked to the East, per steamer, as now charged by the two steamship lines are as follows: The rates of passage asked to-day by two steamship lines is as follows: P. M. S. S. Co., 1st cabin, \$167; 2d cabin, 137; steamer, \$50. By the Moses Taylor, 1st cabin, \$150; 2d cabin \$125; steamer \$50; which we consider quite as high as it should be. They can well afford to carry at that price.

ONE of our exchanges in Louisiana comes to us printed on the inside of ordinary wall paper. The paper looks quite respectable on the printed inside, but upon opening your eyes are greeted with all sorts of figures, and what printers type never had any hand in stamping. We presume the proprietor of this paper intends to furnish his subscribers with enough of wall paper to ornament their rooms, thus rendering his sheet doubly valuable. —Mississippi.

STATE NEWS.

On Sunday morning, 30th ult., says the Herald, about 2 o'clock A. M., Andrew Smith, a native of Sweden, and an old resident of this county, cut his throat with a razor in a most horrible manner. The first cut was on the left side, then a cut on the right side, then a cut direct across the throat, after which he inflicted upon himself several smaller gashes, on different portions of his neck. He lingered from the time of the act until the Tuesday following, when he breathed his last. It is thought by his friends that he was laboring under a fit of insanity.

Captain Smith, was an old sailor, and had followed the sea "for about 40 years, until about ten years ago, when he located in Placer county. It will be remembered, by some of our readers, the incident of his being caught on Boston Bar, on the Middle Fork of the American river, by the great flood of the 10th of last January and was finally saved from a watery peril.

All old Californians, says the S. F. Call, will regret to learn that Major George Frank Lemon, of the 33d (1st California) Regiment, died at Burkettville, Md., on 10th November, from the effects of wounds received in the battle at South Mountain. Col. Matheson, the Colonel of the regiment, was wounded early in the fight, and the command devolved upon Major Lemon, who, at the head of the regiment charged up the mountain, with a portion of Gen. Slooms's division, and took a rebel battery that had been decimating the Union ranks below. Major Lemon fell as the Rebels fled, having been shot through the left thigh, breaking the bone, which has resulted fatally. Major Lemon came to California in 1847, with Col. Stevenson's Regiment, and distinguished himself at La Paz, Todos Los Santos, and other places in Lower California. He always had the highest reputation for steady bravery, and was beloved by his companions in arms. Major Lemon was the first settler on what is now known as Davis & Atherton's ranch, at the crossing of the Mokelumne Hill road over the Calaveras river, where he established a trading post. In 1849, and for several years after that place was known as Lemon's Ranch. Subsequently, Major Lemon came to this city, and was engaged in the newspaper business. He was, at one time, City Editor of the *Alta California*, a department which, through his extensive knowledge and facile pen, he rendered eminently interesting. For several years past, Major Lemon has been a citizen of New York, and at one time was captain of a steamboat plying between that city and Staten Island. He was a genial companion, a true friend, and a real patriot. Peace to his ashes.

As the half-past two o'clock train on the Mission Railroad was going out yesterday afternoon, says the S. F. Call of the 5th inst., Mr. William Larkin, constable at Justice Lamb's Court at the Mission Dolores, attempted to get upon the cars when in the vicinity of the bridge nearly opposite R. B. Woodward's residence. Catching hold of the hand-rail at the rear of the passenger car, he attempted to hold of the platform but lost his foothold, and letting go one hand, swung around so that one wheel of the engine passed over his legs, nearly severing them both below the knee, and rendering amputation necessary. The wounded man was at once taken on the cars and brought back to the city, accompanied by Justice Lamb and removed to the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy on Rincon Point, where amputation of both limbs was performed by Drs. Sawyer and Rowell. Before arriving at the hospital the sufferer had sunk very low, and his condition was looked upon as extremely critical. From what is told us by those who witnessed the occurrence, we see no reason to blame the conductor or brakeman, as the attempt to get on board at that point, and while the cars were in motion, was manifestly improper; but it is evident that if the train had been arranged as it should have been, viz: with the engine in advance, instead of behind the passenger car, the accident would not have happened, as in that case the victim would have fallen out of reach of the wheels entirely. How many more lives and limbs are to be thus sacrificed before a turn-table will be employed by the company in making up the trains, is a question which the public has of course no right to ask.

A FATAL AFFAIR occurred at La Porte, Sierra county, November 26th, between two gamblers named John West and James Lyons. The *Appeal* says: It seems that the two had an altercation several months ago, in which the former was stabbed by the latter, and he had often threatened to be revenged. About three o'clock yesterday morning, while Lyons was dealing money at a table in the El Dorado gambling saloon, West came in with his revolver cocked, and signified his intention of having Lyons's life, almost immediately firing a shot, which went through the fleshy part of his enemy's thigh, and then another, which missed its aim and went through the window. Lyons by this time had risen, and drawing a bowie knife, he plunged it to the hilt in the left breast of West. After receiving the blow, the wounded man walked or staggered, out on the porch of the saloon, where he fell and died in ten minutes without speaking a word. Up to the time the stage left Lyons had not been arrested, probably from the fact that he was too badly wounded to escape, if he had any desire to do so.

The construction given to the National Revenue Law by the officers here, says the S. F. Call, is likely to produce considerable confusion, and if sustained to work great hardships in some cases. For instance, a jeweler receives a diamond worth \$1000 to set. The setting costs \$30, and is taxed 3 per cent, as a manufactured article. This tax the jeweler can well afford to pay; but it is claimed that the ring or pin, when finished, shall be taxed at the full value of diamond and setting, the same as a coat is taxed for the value of the cloth used and its increased value as a garment after being made up; in which case the tax on the ring or pin would be \$30 90, although the diamond has not been altered in value to the extent of a single dollar, and has already paid a tax in its separate state. Under this construction our jewelers refuse to receive diamonds to set, preferring to wait until the question is definitely settled by the authorities at Washington, rather than do business at such a wholesale loss.

EDWARD Tuttle, 2nd Lieut. Co. A. 4th Regiment C. V., has been promoted to 1st Lieut. Co. H., of the same Regiment; and J. W. Scoby, Orderly Serg't. of Co. A., has been promoted to 2nd Lieut. of the company.

A Jew peddler, named Herman Charles, in trying to avoid the tax for a license and the Federal tax in Santa Clara county, subjected himself to an expense of \$168 instead of \$46, the amount of his original liability.

A NEW JOURNAL under the name of the *Times*, a tri-weekly, has been issued in San Jose, by James P. Newcomb. It dislikes the Republican party, but goes in for sustaining the Government.

Negroes in the Custom House, in New York.

As the political issues of the country are past for the present; and, as nothing but naked truths would be likely to obtain in stead of unbecoming, we are constrained to give publicity to certain aggravating, degrading and malevolent acts of the Custom House Directors, of New York, which, to say the least, can be considered but a comparative fair sample of the emancipation equality let the negro marry-my-daughter-party doctrine verified. This doctrine does not suit us. It is an absurdity—a disgrace to civilization, and the party holding and promulgating such doctrines should be summarily dealt with as the worst traitors in the land. They would put a blight and curse upon those of their own race by sinking them to a level with the descendants of Ham. The following facts we copy from the *St. Lawrence (N. Y.) Democrat*, a reliable paper, and request its careful perusal by free white laborers:

Collector Barney, of New York, has recently turned out of the Custom House employ, thirty-three white men, and given their places to negroes. It is said one hundred more must wait the plank. These men have white skins, most of them are Irish, and worst of all, some of them are Democrats. Barney, (an original Wadsworth man, by the way,) thinks negroes are better than white men.

Gen. Smith, who has charge of the public stores in that city, has also initiated the same programme. In discharging a plucky Irishman named Jackson, the other day, to make place for a new hire, he informed him that he was to be discharged. "Well, Jackson, I learn that you have been in this building for the last three years, that you are a sober and valuable hand, but at the same time a Democrat." Jackson says, "Yes," General Smith replied, "I am sorry to hear from you. I also learn that you do not consider the negro as on an equality with the white man, a heresy that can't be allowed by me, and I will have no man in my employ who entertains different sentiments upon the subject." They said that Jackson was discharged, but before I leave I want to bet you, General, that Seymour will be our next Governor."

General Smith declined having anything further to do with the "traitor." We are glad to learn that on the facts coming to the knowledge of one of the leading merchants of the city, he immediately gave the brave Jackson employment at advanced wages.

Laboring men of the North! We have repeatedly warned you that negro competition and negro equality would be the end of all this agitation, if the Radicals obtained power. Each day gives evidence to the truth of our assertions. Already, in the State of New York, white men are turned out of Government employ to make room for NEGROES. If these Abolition maniacs are not restrained, how long will it be before they will come to with you in all the humbler branches of industry? Are you willing to act longer with a party which would degrade you to the level of the black man? If you are, you are from them at once, (as your brethren did in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.)

HUMBAG.—The daily overland telegraphic dispatches from the East still continue to distract and excite the inhabitants on the Pacific slope with inflammatory falsehoods. We give, below, one of the latest, copied from that reliable paper, the *Sacramento Union*, purporting to have emanated from Fernando Wood while delivering a speech in New York city recently:

Fernando Wood, in a speech at New York on the 29th of Nov. ult., said he had received information and communicated it to the Government, that under certain circumstances the South were ready to return. This came from leading statesmen. Men of position and influence in the Southern Confederacy had expressed a desire to return under Democratic rule, the past to be forgotten, the public debt on both sides to be provided for. They were willing to let bygones be bygones if the North would, and the Union should once again be restored.

While we do not wish to be understood as endorsing Mr. Wood in all his public acts, we nevertheless entertain the opinion that his loyalty to the government, according to the political prices current of the day, is quoted at 50 per cent. premium over Phillips, Greeley, Beecher, Burlingame, Maynard & Co. And we further believe, the *Bea's* column article devoted to the explanation of this small torpedo, as if it were true, to the contrary notwithstanding, that Fernando Wood never made such a silly declaration in public, and it is a question if he ever made it at all. We assign to this Fernando Wood too much sagacity, being well skilled in trickery, to allow himself to be caught by any clap-net abolitionist upon the American continent. Our opinion of this sensation paragraph is, that it was gotten up to injure his influence in the present Congress (if any he had) and play the same trick upon him that was played upon Bright of Oregon, out him because of his pro-slavery propensities. The Republics had the power to do it, and we will see if they do it.

Since the above was in type the telegraph has spoken again as follows:

It is stated on high authority that the President has no knowledge whatever of the statement contained in the New York Tribune of the 29th ult. in regard to proposals for peace from Southern officials. Neither has he received any communication from Fernando Wood on the same subject, as stated by that gentleman in his speech in New York on the 29th ult.

This contradicts one of the main features of the first dispatch, upon which several of the press of California set up a simultaneous howl—shouting hall-luh! The next will contradict the whole, and without doubt, say that Fernando Wood did not speak at all on the 29th ult., as asserted by the astute editor of the New York Herald.

The *Red Bluff Beacon* says that while Bob Nixon, living north of the Nome Lockee Reservation, and a few others, were driving cattle from the foothills, on Saturday last, they were come upon by three or four men, who fired upon them and killed Nixon. The attacking party alleged that the cattle were stolen.

Wonder if this is the same Nixon who was one of the Sheriffs of the Vigilance Committee in San Francisco in 1856. If so, and we do not doubt it, he merited a worse death than that of being shot. His record for the past twenty years would entitle him to an elevated position in society.

STATE TREASURY.—The following is the total of balances, belonging to the different funds in the State Treasury at the close of business, December 6th: \$478,282 03. The Interest and Sinking Fund will be found to be less than it was last week, as also the total amount stated as received in the treasury this week. The Union understands that Treasurer Ashley has set aside \$130,462 50, in anticipation of coupons for the payment of the State interest, which is due on the 1st of January next.

TAXES IN ENGLAND.—English papers, congratulating their country upon still being able to raise nearly seventy millions of taxation—the exact sum is £69,806,160—per annum. This is nearly \$350,000,000 in our money. The *Washoe Times* thinks this is a pretty heavy sum for a country that is at peace and lectures the United States on the cost of war!

BATTALION ORGANIZATION.—On the 15th ult., 1st Battalion, 4th Brigade, C. V. M., was organized at Forest Hill. The five companies comprising this battalion are all of Placer county, as follows: Auburn Greys, Capt. A. Rackliff; Shields Guards, Capt. H. Fitzsimmons; Forest Hill Guards, Capt. A. N. Davison; Union Corps, Capt. Wm. B. McGuire; Pacific Guards, Capt. C. M. Copp; all of which were represented. J. L. Brown, of Auburn, was elected Lieut. Colonel, and W. R. Longley of Todd's Valley, Major. It was passed that the Colonel order a review of the Battalion next spring; and that he also order a muster of commissioned officers for instruction, at such time and place as may seem to him best.

County Treasurer's Monthly Statement, of the Month Ending November 30th, 1862.

Amount of cash receipts for County purposes	7,455 09
Amount of cash receipts for State purposes	7,617 23
Total amount of cash received during the month from all sources	\$15,072 32
AMOUNT PAID OUT OF EACH COUNTY FUND FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.	
General Fund	\$8,632 22
Redemption do	44 87
Hospital do	314 96
School do Apportioned \$1,564 to Districts	00 00
do do Districts	896 43
Road Districts	659 00
County Judge's Fund	00 00
" Clerk's "	132 50
Total amount paid out for County purposes	10,471 83
Amount paid the State	15,845 28

AMOUNT OF CASH ON HAND IN EACH OF THE COUNTY FUNDS.

General Fund	\$20,420 34
Redemption do	4,057 61
Hospital do	1,621 72
School do	31 73
do do Districts	2,263 11
Road do Districts	1,753 35
Estate of Deceased Persons	120 84
Indian do	57 50
Co. Judge's do	136 84
Co. Clerks Fund	54 31
Total amount of cash on hand belonging to the County	\$31,397 45
Total amount of cash on hand belonging to the State	\$ 00 00
Total amount of outstanding registered County Warrants	\$415 80

E. M. BARNARD, Treasurer.
AUBURN, November 30th, 1862.

IN TIME OF HEALTH PREPARE FOR SICKNESS.

It is preposterous to think that because we are in health, disease will never overtake us. How many have gone forth in the morning and returned home to lay down upon beds of sickness for months! We would remind our readers, that, for a family medicine, nothing can equal SCOTT'S VILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. Of Humors it is a sure exterminator. Scrofula and Cancer, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, are all cured by this magical remedy. REDINGTON & CO., Agents, 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco. dec4-6m

DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY CITIZENS WHOSE NAMES AND RESIDENCES WILL BE FOUND IN THE PAMPHLETS, GIVING EVIDENCE OF ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION, BY USING THIS MEDICINE. GIVE IT A TRIAL. REDINGTON & CO., AGENTS, 416 AND 418 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. dec4-6m

COLDS! COUGHS!!
Brown's Bronchial Troches Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hoarse Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of
TROCHES PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.
REDINGTON & CO., Nos. 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco, General Agents. dec4-6m

ON EXECUTION to be directed and virtue on the first day of December, A. D. 1862, issued out of the court of E. B. Boust, a Justice of the Peace in and for Township No. 4, County of Placer and State of California, on a judgment rendered in said court on the 13th day of November A. D. 1862, in favor of H. C. Harvey & Co., against Jno. M. Shuster & Co., for the sum of one hundred and four 71-100 dollars, with interest upon the sum of one hundred and four 71-100 dollars, from the 10th day of November A. D. 1862, at the rate of two per cent. per month, and costs and disbursements of twelve 50-100 dollars, I have this day levied upon and will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Justice's office, in Dutch Flat, at the hour of 12 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title, interest and claim which the said Jno. M. Shuster & Co. had on the 10th day of November A. D. 1862, in and to the following described property, to-wit: One certain mining or tailing flume situated on Little Bear river about one mile from the town of Dutch Flat, Placer county, said flume heads immediately below the cabin then occupied by Jno. M. Shuster and consists of about sixty boxes. Also a flume containing about twelve boxes and situated just above said cabin, together with all the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging. I shall sell as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the above judgment together with the costs due and to become due thereon. S. A. MILLER, Constable, Township No. 4, County of Placer, State of California. Dated, November 15th, A. D. 1862.-ids

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IT IS the intention of the undersigned subscribers, to organize a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of constructing a Turnpike Road and necessary Bridges, from the town of Dutch Flat in the county of Placer, to the City of Nevada in the county of Nevada. The line of said road to be from Dutch Flat via Little York, You Bet and Red Dog. Notice is also given that there will be a meeting of the subscribers, in the town of Dutch Flat, on the fifteenth day of December next, for the purpose of a preliminary organization. ALLEN TOWNE, S. D. HANCOCK, H. E. BLANCHARD, J. G. MOORE, H. W. W. COZZENS, E. H. GAYLORD, G. R. LANCASTER. Dutch Flat, Dec. 4, 1862.-1w

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's STEAMSHIP SONORA, Will leave Polson Street Wharf, On Monday, 11th December 29, At 9 o'clock A. M. punctually, FOR PANAMA. Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company. J. B. ROBERTS & BARBOCK Agents, Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets, San Francisco. December 11, 1862.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

WM. H. HILLHOUSE, Will constantly keep on hand all kinds of HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, &c., &c.,

Something Just Received of Great Importance to Miners! The subscriber takes this early opportunity of announcing to the "Honest Miners," that he is prepared to furnish Iron, Hydraulic Pipe and fixtures, as expeditiously and on as reasonable terms, (per lb. or foot, or any other way), as "any other man." All persons intending to fit up their claims with Iron Pipe this fall will consult their interests by calling on me before contracting elsewhere. Together with a general assortment of all articles in his line. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Hydraulic Pipe, Hose Pipe, or anything else pertaining to his business, or the wants of a mining community, at reasonable rates, apl-1f

BOOT, SHOE AND DRY GOODS STORE, MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT. RUDEPOHL & CO., RESPECTFULLY announce that they have on hand and are constantly receiving a well assorted stock of COATS, PANTS, VESTS, BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, VALISES, LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GAITERS, SHOES AND TIES. From the most celebrated Eastern manufacturers, together with an excellent supply of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, which they are enabled, from their connection with houses below, to sell at the lowest market prices. Stand well in the paid in the manufacturing and repairing of boots and shoes. ap-1f

H. C. HARVEY & CO., (Corner Main and Stockton Streets) DUTCH FLAT, Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

HAVING REOPENED AT THEIR OLD stand would inform the families and miners of this place and neighboring towns that they are prepared to furnish Provisions, Groceries, Liquors, Crockeryware, Earley, Wheat, and in fact every article in the market at prices that will be reasonable and just. Our goods are bought expressly for family use, and are warranted to be of the best quality. November 13, 1862.-if

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By Virtue of an Execution to be delivered and directed on the 14th day of November A. D. 1862, issued out of the court of E. B. Boust, a Justice of the Peace in and for Township No. 4, County of Placer and State of California, on a judgment rendered in said court on the 13th day of November A. D. 1862, in favor of H. C. Harvey & Co., against Jno. M. Shuster & Co., for the sum of one hundred and four 71-100 dollars, with interest upon the sum of one hundred and four 71-100 dollars, from the 10th day of November A. D. 1862, at the rate of two per cent. per month, and costs and disbursements of twelve 50-100 dollars, I have this day levied upon and will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Justice's office, in the town of Dutch Flat, at the hour of 12 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title, interest and claim which the said Jno. M. Shuster & Co. had on the 10th day of November A. D. 1862, in and to the following described property, to-wit: One certain mining or tailing flume situated on Little Bear river about one mile from the town of Dutch Flat, Placer county, said flume heads immediately below the cabin then occupied by Jno. M. Shuster and consists of about sixty boxes. Also a flume containing about twelve boxes and situated just above said cabin, together with all the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging. I shall sell as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the above judgment together with the costs due and to become due thereon. S. A. MILLER, Constable, Township No. 4, County of Placer, State of California. Dated, November 15th, A. D. 1862.-ids

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Anti-Gambling Law.
Under this caption we had the following very able article in the Police Gazette of December 6th. The ideas advanced therein approximate so closely to our own, in a general view of the facts; and, indeed, it contains the same argument we have, for the past five years, presented to our legislators relative to the importance and absolute changes necessary in the gambling law:—
"The same lately given by the Grand Jury to the gamblers of this city, who were plying their vocation in defiance of law, has provoked discussion as to the best method of putting down, or rendering comparatively powerless, the harmful evil of gambling. The Grand Jury recommends a re-enactment, with certain amendments, of the law of 1857, a very stringent measure, calculated to drive gambling from the light of day into dark nooks and corners, where gamblers can pick their victims in safety and at their leisure, but not at all calculated to remove from society the evil of gambling. If the main object is to make gambling spread its roots underground, rather than to throw its branches above the earth into the light of day, so that we can top them off at pleasure, the Act of 1857 may answer its purpose, but we would like to see any legislation to entirely root gambling out of society. The spirit of gaming seems to be inherent to human nature, and certainly manifests itself upon all possible occasions, in all ranks of society, under all climes and amid all circumstances. Experience has demonstrated the entire futility of all efforts, legislative or otherwise, to prevent gaming. Even in Boston, and cities like it, where strict Puritanism prevails, where a rigid moral sentiment and severe laws are arrayed against gambling, and have been for a long series of years, the evil is greater than it is in San Francisco.
Gambling, like prostitution, is a vice which is bound to exist in spite of all efforts to prevent it. The more we labor to drive it into darkness, where it cannot be under the supervision of the Police force, the more we do to render dangerous its subtle influences. It is impossible to eradicate the evil, without dictating to the law direct our efforts to the task of confining it to the narrowest boundaries. It is the opinion of many wise men who have given the matter their serious attention, that gambling should be licensed, and thus brought under the supervision of the Police. It should be regulated by law. The benefits of this plan are four-fold:—Gambling would then be made to pay to the State for some of the evils it inflicts on society; it would be kept under the supervision of the Police, and could not, therefore, find opportunity to seduce young men and clerks, and plunder them of their money by the most subtle means; being subject to close supervision, business men who wish to stand well in the community, would not risk their reputations by indulging in gambling, as they now do, in secret, with little chance of discovery; and finally, a safe, sure, and sale, because always in view, would be thrown around all classes and interests in society. Better than the law of 1857, would be a law licensing a limited number of gambling houses in the principal towns. Such a law should provide for the payment of a good round sum for license; should make gambling without license a felony; should require gamblers to be located out of public view, as they have been in this city for the past year; should forbid such rooms employing music or other extraordinary means to attract visitors; should prohibit proprietors of gaming rooms from admitting minors to their premises, under pain of being treated as a felon; should require that gamblers be at all hours open to the free inspection of the Police or any citizen; should also provide that "cheating" a man out of his money by unfairly dealing or playing a gambling game, should be punished as a felony, i. e., by the loss of one out of a loss sum in the case of a convicted party; and should provide that any person who is convicted of cheating, or of a greater sum to be punished as grand larceny.
A carefully prepared law, embodying the above provisions, would prove far more effective in ridding the community of the real evils of gambling, than the "crushing out" laws that were ever framed. Still, while we have laws that should be enforced, and we rejoice to see an effort made, we would suggest that it may be, to enforce the present laws against gaming. Better have no laws against gambling, than to have a good one which is to remain a dead letter on the Statute books.
There is still another amendment we would suggest to the State Revenue Law, quite as important as the poodler's license. The "hardy-guns" girls, who have for the past few years traveled through the State in swarms, are as much, or should be, subject to license as any other show; their ostensible business is for public pleasure and private benefit. Let our representatives see to it.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE State of California, Oregon, and ADJACENT TERRITORIES.
THE SUBSCRIBER ONE OF YOUR EARLIEST citizens of California, and for the most of his time engaged as a journalist, and particularly of late in a Journal devoted to the chief resources of the Pacific States, respectfully submits the following plan and proposition for the purpose of bringing hither from England, France and Germany, the working classes, mechanics, artisans, miners, and metallurgists for the purpose of developing the resources of their highly populated States and Territories, thereby reducing labor, the establishing of factories, the occupation of the millions of acres of arable land now lying dormant, and to work our mines. The benefit accruing to our Government—to the marine conveyances—the merchant—the manufacturer, the mining conveyances and professional community cannot be beneficial; provided the facilities are offered to such emigrants, and according to the tenor of our laws regarding each. For these purposes the subscriber desires to seek only the necessary or pecuniary aid to take him across the Pacific and Atlantic, so that he may be enabled to lay before the people of Europe, a work which he has compiled from authentic sources comprising the mineral wealth of the Pacific States, including partly Mexico, Lower California, British Columbia, etc., together with a synopsis of the climatology, agriculture, arts and manufactures, with interesting statistics of our imports and exports, and population. Also, the organic acts of our State, the local and general laws governing mining, the Pre-emption Act, and kindred subjects pertaining to the Pacific States. The Proprietor, desiring for himself and the traveling public, a copy of this work (which has cost him three years of his time to collect and compile) in the German and French languages.
He contemplates making the tour to the Atlantic States and Europe in the month of May, 1863, and will equip himself with the mineral materials, fossil remains, etc., and illustrate them by diagrams and dissections throughout the Atlantic States and Europe.
Such a work which your petitioner has in view cannot be published in this State without an extraordinary outlay, nor have the materials artists, or skill in copperplate or wood engraving. The work will comprise from 400 to 500 pages, to be handsomely illustrated with fine plates, maps, etc., quarto form. The subscriber will add thereto a complete list of all the associations and companies, especially mining companies.
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TO THE PEOPLE OF THE State of California, Oregon, and ADJACENT TERRITORIES.
THE SUBSCRIBER ONE OF YOUR EARLIEST citizens of California, and for the most of his time engaged as a journalist, and particularly of late in a Journal devoted to the chief resources of the Pacific States, respectfully submits the following plan and proposition for the purpose of bringing hither from England, France and Germany, the working classes, mechanics, artisans, miners, and metallurgists for the purpose of developing the resources of their highly populated States and Territories, thereby reducing labor, the establishing of factories, the occupation of the millions of acres of arable land now lying dormant, and to work our mines. The benefit accruing to our Government—to the marine conveyances—the merchant—the manufacturer, the mining conveyances and professional community cannot be beneficial; provided the facilities are offered to such emigrants, and according to the tenor of our laws regarding each. For these purposes the subscriber desires to seek only the necessary or pecuniary aid to take him across the Pacific and Atlantic, so that he may be enabled to lay before the people of Europe, a work which he has compiled from authentic sources comprising the mineral wealth of the Pacific States, including partly Mexico, Lower California, British Columbia, etc., together with a synopsis of the climatology, agriculture, arts and manufactures, with interesting statistics of our imports and exports, and population. Also, the organic acts of our State, the local and general laws governing mining, the Pre-emption Act, and kindred subjects pertaining to the Pacific States. The Proprietor, desiring for himself and the traveling public, a copy of this work (which has cost him three years of his time to collect and compile) in the German and French languages.
He contemplates making the tour to the Atlantic States and Europe in the month of May, 1863, and will equip himself with the mineral materials, fossil remains, etc., and illustrate them by diagrams and dissections throughout the Atlantic States and Europe.
Such a work which your petitioner has in view cannot be published in this State without an extraordinary outlay, nor have the materials artists, or skill in copperplate or wood engraving. The work will comprise from 400 to 500 pages, to be handsomely illustrated with fine plates, maps, etc., quarto form. The subscriber will add thereto a complete list of all the associations and companies, especially mining companies.
He goes to Europe for the purpose of seeing all the manufacturing places, machines and utensils; also to the leading mining districts and metallurgical establishments, to acquire from the best sources there the best mode of treating our rich minerals, and lay these several important features before our people through the *Mining and Scientific Press*, and the work he hereby offers. But the most important subject in his mission is the inducement he will offer to the Europeans of our immensely rich mining fields and agricultural lands, together with the great advantages offered by a liberal and protective government for industrious citizens.
The subscriber, therefore, calls upon the citizens in the Pacific States who have the interests of our new States nearest their heart, to aid him in this grand but laudable undertaking with means. Each subscriber will be furnished with a copy of this work, which is designed to be useful in the counting house, to the professional man and miner. The author desires to state that whatever aid or subscription he may be furnished with by the people of this State he will refund after the publication of the work, or leave the amount to be taken out in books.
Respectfully submitted,
JULIUS SILVERSMITH.
December 11, 1862.—tf

